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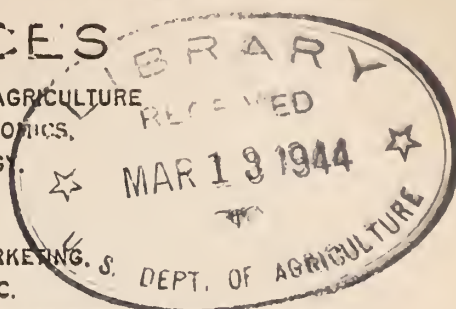
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COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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CONTENTS

Production.....	105
General.....	105
Botany.....	106
Genetics.....	107
Agronomy.....	108
Diseases.....	110
Insects.....	111
Farm Engineering.....	111
Farm Management.....	111
Cooperation in Production.....	112
Preparation.....	113
Ginning.....	113
Marketing.....	114
General.....	114
Demand and Competition.....	114
Supply and Movement.....	118
Prices.....	118
Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices.....	120
Market Geography.....	120
Cooperation in Marketing.....	121
Utilization.....	121
Fiber, Yarn and Fabric Quality.....	121
Technology of Manufacture.....	127
Technology of Consumption.....	131
Seed and Seed Products.....	131
Legislation, Regulation and Adjudication.....	132
Miscellaneous--General.....	132

COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Alabama. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-second annual report...1931. Auburn, Ala., [1931] 56 p. tables.

Contains brief reports on the following projects: An econcmic study of poultry and cotton farming in Marshall and DeKalb counties, Alabama, 1927-1929, by C.G.Garman: p.8-9; Rotation experiments, by R.Y.Bailey: p.13-14; A ccmparison of nitrate of scda and ammonium sulfate for cotton, by R.Y.Bailey: p.15; Ammonium sulfate and scdium nitrate ccmpared with scdium nitrate alone for cotton, by J.T.Williamson: p.16; Basic slag vs. superphosphate for cotton, by J.T.Williamson: p. 16-17; Cotton variety tests, by H.B.Tisdale: p.17; A study of some factors affecting lint development of cotton, by D.G.Sturkie:p.18.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Reports received frcm experiment stations, 1930-1931. London, Empire cotton growing corp., 1932. 241 p. charts. tables.

"On the instructions of the Executive Ccmmittee, following a reccmmendation made by the Research Station Ccmmittee, an alteration has been intrcduced this year into the method of presentation of these annual reports...The Ccmmittee has...decided that each individual station should only bring out a full report once in three years; there will thus be only four full reports as a rule in each volume, while the other stations will produce each a brief summary. In the present volume there are full reports frcm Iraq (included for the first time by courtesy of the Iraq Government), the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda (included by courtesy of the Uganda Government), and Southern Rhcdesia."-Preface.

Summaries are given of the work at other experiment stations in Africa, Australia, West Indies and Fiji.

Indian science congress. Proceedings of the 18th... Congress, Nagpur, 1931. (Third circuit) Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931. 542 p.

Notes on abstracts of the following papers are given: The application of electro-culture to the cultivation

of the cotton plant, by S.S.Nehru: p.37; Notes on the early stages in the development of the cotton fibre and the structure of the boll and the seed, by T.C.N. Singh: p.41; Agricultural characteristics of Indian and American cottons, by G.L.Kottur: p.43; Some preliminary studies on the effect of various temperatures on the root absorption in American cottons, by Jai Chand Luthra and Ghias-ud-din: p.45; Water balance and yield in crop plants (including Gossypium neglectum), by Bhola N. Singh and G.K.Govande: p.286-287; The growth of the cotton plant in India, VI. Growth and water-balance in Gossypium neglectum in relation to yield and shedding of bolls, by Bhola N. Singh and G.K.Govande: p.289-290; The growth of the cotton plant in India, VII. The relation of the carbohydrate-nitrogen flux with the growth rate, yield and the shedding of the cotton bolls in Gossypium neglectum, by Bhola N. Singh and Balwant Singh: p.290.

Robert, J.C., Anderson, W.S., and Welborne, W.W. Report of the South Mississippi branch experiment station for 1931. A & M College, Miss., 1931. 13 p. (Miss. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 297)
Cotton: p.2-7.

Botany

Batienko, W. Über den einfluss der temperatur auf die samen der baumwolle. (Vorläufige mitteilung). Zeitschrift für Angewandte Botanik, no.5/6, 1930, p.73-77. (Published at Kharkiv, Ukraine)

In Ukrainian.

On the influence of temperature on cotton seed. (Preliminary communication).

Hubbard, J.W. Root constriction of cotton plants in the San Joaquin valley of California. Journal of Agricultural Research, v.44, no.1, Jan.1, 1932, p.39-47. illus. (Published by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Cotton plants grown at the United States cotton field station at Shafter, Calif., in 1930 were observed to wilt and die suddenly as a result of tap-root constriction. The soil in which these plants were grown is a light sandy loam that becomes very hard when dry, and the constricted plants were found in each case in plots that had not been irrigated after planting. Irrigation corrected the condition

that caused constriction, and the plants that were not too severely injured recovered after irrigation and developed into normal, well-fruited plants... The disorder is probably of little importance to the cotton grower under present conditions, but it may interfere with the utilization of the best cultural methods unless some practical method other than irrigation is devised to correct the conditions causing it."-Summary.

Terada, Shinich, and Yoshitake, Kaso. The vegetative growth, yield, and water requirement of cotton plant in relation to the soil moisture. Journal of the Society of Tropical Agriculture, v.3, no.4, Dec.1931, p.337-353. (Published at Taiwan, Japan)
In Japanese with English résumé: p.351-353.
Literature cited: p.351.

Genetics

Best cotton varieties for Alabama revealed by test.
Southern Cultivator, v.89, no.20, Feb.15,1932, p.9.
(Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

"Experiments conducted by the experiment station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn have revealed leading varieties of cotton for Alabama."

Emme, Helene. Vererbung vegetativer und physiologischer merkmale der baumwolle und besprechung weiterer fragen über die genetik der baumwolle. Der Züchter, v.4, no.2, Feb.1932, p.39-49. illus. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin, Germany)

Bibliography: p.46-49.

Transmission of vegetative and physiological characters of cotton and further discussion of the genetics of cotton.

Harland, Sydney C. Fertility in hybrids between new and old world cottons. Nature, v.129, no.3254, Mar. 12, 1932, p.398-399. (Published by Macmillan and Co., St.Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England)

Killough, D.T. Important factors determining the characteristics of good cotton. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33, no.9, Feb.27,1932, p.3, 14. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

"In any program looking to the improvement of the

staple quality of Texas cotton the following factors are of prime importance: (1) the use of good planting seed of known breeding capable of producing lint of tenderable length; (2) the proper evaluation of varietal characteristics, particularly percentage of lint or gin turnout, in determining the merits of a variety of cotton; (3) to preserve the quality of cotton in the process of ginning; and (4) the need of adjustment in the local cotton market in order to place trading on a strictly quality basis."

Kottur, G.L., Mundkur, B.B., and Maralihalli, S.S. Inheritance of corolla colour in some Indian cottons. Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, v.1, no.5, Oct.1931, p.577-585. (Published at Calcutta, India)

Agronomy

Buie, T.S. Factors to be considered in planning for the 1932 cotton crop. American Fertilizer, v.76, no.6, Mar.12,1932, p.11-12, 40, 43. (Published at 1330 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Reviews the 1931 crop season and gives reasons why fertilizer should be used for the 1932 crop where it has proven profitable in the past.

Butler, Eugene. The cotton farmer is asking: Shall I fertilize? Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Texas ed.), v.47, no.6, Mar.15-31, 1932, p.3,24. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Cut cotton acreage but not plant food. Arkansas Farmer, v.33, no.1, Mar.1,1932, p.4. illus. (Published at Little Rock, Ark.)

Contains a table showing effect of quantity of fertilizer used per acre upon cost of producing lint in South Carolina.

Fertilizer and cotton profits. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.10, Mar.12,1932, p.3,5. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Discusses the relation of yield and cost of production per pound on fertilized and non-fertilized land.

Jordan, Harvie. Discussion on improving length and quality of short staple cotton and fertilizing corn. Southern Cultivator, v.89, no.22, Mar.15, 1932, p.2. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Keating, F.E. Agronomic work of the Big Spring, Tex., field station--1915-1929. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1932. 32 p. charts. tables. (U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Circ.202)

"Cotton is the principal crop of this section, and its acreage has increased about threefold since 1920."

Cotton varietal experiments, date-of-planting experiments, and spacing experiments are described.

Kern county still holds cotton record. California Cultivator, v.78, no.11, Mar.12,1932, p.243,254. (Published at Los Angeles, Calif.)

Mozambique.Direcção dos serviços de agricultura. Le coton. [Lourenço Marques, Imprimerie national, 1931] 12 p. illus.

Describes the production of cotton in Mozambique.

Pomeroy, Harold L. "Quality plus quantity" on the same acre. Acco Press, v.10, no.3, Mar.1932, p.12-13. illus. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Brief description of cotton production in the San Joaquin Valley, California.

Smith, E.H.G., and Gibberd, A.V. The Ishan cotton plant under mixed cultivation.-II. Nigeria Dept. of Agriculture, Annual Bulletin, (1929/30), v.9, Aug.1930, p.35-48. (Published by Government Printer, Lagos, Nigeria)

Gives further results of intercropping with yams.

Stallings, J.H. Fertilizer for the 1932 cotton crop. American Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller, v.9, no.6, Feb.1932, p.12. table. (Published at P.O.Box 504, Little Rock, Ark.)

"Experimental results secured in practically every cotton belt state show that economical yields of cotton are secured only where fertilizer is supplied in liberal quantities."

Also in Cotton Digest, v.4, no.25, Apr.2,1932, p.23-24.

Templeton, J. Watering and spacing experiments with Egyptian cotton. Cairo, Government press, 1932. 7 p. diagrs. tables. (Egypt. Ministry of agriculture. Tech. and sci. serv. Bul.112)

"Results show that by watering three weeks after sowing combined with heavy watering at the beginning of July, the crop is earlier and increased yields are obtained. With reference to the Spacing Experiments it is known that--within certain limits--the closer the spacing the earlier the crop. From the results of the experiments it is concluded that the optimum spacing is now 35 cms. between the holes and 65 cms. between the ridges as opposed to 45 x 75 cms. in pre Bollworm days."--Discussion and summary.

Tyler, W.S. Increasing production in Brazos Valley. Farm and Ranch, v.51, no.6, Mar.15,1932, p.25. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

"The two years' experience of this group of farmers indicates that the problem of economically increasing the yield of cotton in the Brazos Valley can be definitely solved by the correct use of commercial fertilizers."

Diseases

Herbert, Fred W., and Hubbard, James W. Verticillium wilt (hadromycosis) of cotton in the San Joaquin valley of California. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1932. 7p. illus. (U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Circ.211)

Describes symptoms, possible source of infection, effects upon different varieties and importance.

Ware, J.O., Young, V.H., and Janssen, G. Cotton wilt studies. III. The behaviour of certain cotton varieties grown on soil artificially infested with the cotton wilt organism. Fayetteville, Ark., 1932. 51 p. illus. tables. (Ark.Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.269)

"Wilt susceptibility and earliness in several instances seemed to be correlated...Wilt resistance apparently was in no way associated with varietal characteristics, such as lint percentage, staple length, boll size, seed size, lint index, or seed per lock... The relationship of the weight of the seed to the amount of fiber ginned from these seed shows why the lint percentage may be high, intermediate, or low. A high lint percentage may be caused by light or faulty

seed rather than by the abundance of lint...Staple length did not seem to be associated with lint yield."-
Summary and conclusions.

Insects

Grossman, E.F. Insect pests of cotton. Gainesville, Fla., 1932. 2 p. (Fla.Agr.Exp.Sta. Press bul.441)

Grossman, E.F. Methods for making counts of boll weevil infestation. Gainesville, Fla., 1931. 22 p. (Fla. Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.241)

Metelnikov, S., and Metelnikov, S. filg Maladies des vers du coton (*Gelechia gossypiella* et *Prodenia litura*). Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie d'Agriculture de France, v.18, no.6, Feb.10, 1932, p.203-207. (Published at Paris, France)

Diseases of cotton worms (*Gelechia gossypiella* and *Prodenia litura*).

Farm Engineering

Hastings, Stephen H. Irrigation and related cultural practices with cotton in the Salt River valley of Arizona. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1932. 31 p. illus. (U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Circ.200)
"Literature cited"; p.31.

Long, L.E. Farm power in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta. A. & M. College, Miss., 1931. 30 p. illus. (Miss. Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.295)

Producing cotton with tractor power: p.27-30.

Farm Management

Hall, Orville J. Costs to be big factor in cotton this year. Arkansas Farmer, v.33, no.1, Mar.1, 1932, p.4. (Published at Little Rock, Ark.)

The author considers that the farmer "will find it necessary to grow cotton in 1932 and sell it for a low price in order to get some return for his labor, even though his receipts do not cover interest, depreciation and certain other expenses."

Kyle, E.J. A permanent agricultural program for central Texas. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33, no.10, Mar. 5, 1932, p.3, 14. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St.,

Dallas, Tex.)

Describes the agricultural situation in Texas and outlines the program of the A. and M. College for a change from a cotton farming to a livestock farming basis.

Manny, T.B. Farmer opinions as factors in cotton acreage determination. Farm Population and Rural Life Activities, v.6, no.1, Mar.1,1932, p.9. Multigraphed. (Published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Report of a survey...of cotton outlook work in the South," made to the National Outlook Conference. The method is described but no results are given.

Cooperation in Production

Caulfield, John H. "It should spread like wildfire"-- Money-making cotton plan of Mississippi. Mississippi Co-op News, v.3, no.8, Mar.1932, p.2-3. (Published by Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association, Jackson, Miss.)

Describes the experience of Magee, Miss., in raising a single variety of cotton.

Caulfield, John H. Profitable or unprofitable cotton merchandising methods? Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33, no.9, Feb.27,1932, p.12-13. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Quotes Dr.O.F.Cook regarding one-variety communities and cooperative handling of cotton.

Dabney, Thomas Ewing. Two bales to an acre! Manufacturers Record, v.101, no.11, Mar.17,1932, p.23-24. (Published at Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore,Md.)
Results of raising pedigreed cotton in Magee,Miss.

Raising one-grade cotton. Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.1, Mar.3,1932, p.10. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte,N.C.)
Experiences of the "one-variety community" in Forrest and Simpson counties, Miss., are described.

PREPARATIONGinning

Bennett, Charles A. Drying and ginning. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner, v.50, no.1, Mar.1932, p.8-10. illus. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

To be continued.

Address at annual convention of Alabama Ginners' Association, 1932.

Describes "investigations of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in the preparation of cotton for ginning, and...research studies now being conducted in the cotton ginning laboratory of the U.S.Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, Miss."

Durfee, C.G. Simplified automatic fire protection for cotton gins. American Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller, v.9, no.6, Feb.1932, p.14-16. illus. (Published at P.O.Box 504, Little Rock, Ark.)

Possible causes of such fires are discussed, as well as automatic protection.

For drying wet cotton. Cotton, v.96, no.2, Feb.1932, p.57. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Description of a raw cotton dryer installed at the public warehouse in New Orleans, La.

Gonzalez, Raul D. Clasificacion del algodon. Relacion entre el porciento de humedad en el algodon pluma y la calidad de desepite, tomando en cuenta la clase de desepitador y las condiciones del mismo. Boletin Mensual del Departamento de Economia y Estadistica, no.70, Mar.15,1932, p.99. Mimeographed. (Published by Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, Direccion General de Agricultura, San Jacinto, D.F., Mexico)

Classification of cotton. Relation between the percentage of humidity in the cotton lint and the quality of ginnings, taking into account the type of the gin and the condition of the same.

MARKETINGGeneral

International cotton buyer and cotton seller and reference book 1931-32. Dallas, Tex., Cotton and cotton oil news, [1931] irreg. paging.

Directory of American cotton shippers and exporters, European and Oriental cotton buying and selling agents and commission merchants, Southeastern and New England selling agents, cotton mills and mill buyers and commission merchants; together with summaries of laws governing cotton transactions and banking in all cotton states; lists of cotton mills and their products, showing character and amounts of cotton used, and the names of purchasing agents; and regulations of the principal cotton exchanges.

U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural outlook for 1932. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1932. 110 p. (Misc.pub.144)
Cotton: p.88-92.

"In view of the detailed consideration given to the cotton outlook at the southern outlook conference held in November, this report deals mostly with the recent developments in the situation."

Zinnemann, C. Das baumwoll-problem in 1932. Spinner und Weber, v.50, no.7, Feb.12,1932, p.14-15. tables.
(Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)
The cotton problem in 1932.

Demand and Competition

American cotton and the world market. Manufacturers Record, v.101, no.10, Mar.10,1932, p.20-21. chart.
(Published at Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore,Md.)
Reprinted from the Weekly Bulletin of Ernst and Ernst, Mar.1,1932.

"A study of conditions indicates...that the United States is not in danger of losing its world cotton supremacy."

Also in Cotton Digest, v.4, no.25, Apr.2,1932,p.19.

Aylor, Walter E. Market for cotton yarns in Venezuela. Commerce Reports, no.10, Mar.7,1932, p.555. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

British production and export of cotton yarn and cloth. British production of cotton piece goods of all kinds in 1930 amounted to 3,300,000,000 square yards, a decrease of about 45 per cent compared with the 1924 output--Export of piece goods declined in quantity from 2,406,767,000 square yards in 1930 to 1,716,249,000 in 1931. Commerce Reports, no.10, Mar.7,1932, p.553-555. tables. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Cotton in Shanghai. Acco Press, v.10, no.3, Mar.1932, p.10-11. illus. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Gives figures to indicate the importance of Shanghai's cotton industry.

Cotton production in Hopei. Chinese Economic Bulletin, v.20, no.6, Feb.6,1932, p.91-92. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

"Since 1915 several cotton-mills have been erected in Tangshan and Tientsin, and the demand for long-staple cotton has reached such a degree that the farmers are extending their cotton-fields, and local production is showing rapid development. The cotton raised in these valleys is of the long-staple variety, the best being suitable for 32-count yarn."

Dyer, J.E. Market for cotton yarns in Guatemala. Commerce Reports, no.12, Mar.12,1932, p.676-677. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington,D.C.)

Ellinger, Barnard. Great Britain, Japan and India; yarn and piece-goods trade in 1930-31. Textile Weekly, v.9, no.210, Mar.11,1932, p.33. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Gatchell, O.W. Measure of the American cotton situation. Interpreting the law of supply and demand as affects this important commodity. Barron's Weekly, v.12, no. 10, Mar.7,1932, p.10-11. charts. tables. (Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

Accompanied by two charts which show month-by-month and yearly measures of cotton supply and demand from price as base, for a series of years.

International chamber of commerce. Japanese national committee. The statistics relating to the Far Eastern trade, according to countries and commodities. [Tokyo?] 1931. 67 p. tables.

Exports and imports of cotton and manufactures of cotton are included.

Kendall, Henry P. Cotton textiles. Where a minority blocks concerted planning. Survey (Graphic no.), v. 67, no.11, Mar.1,1932, p.592-594, 637-638. tables. (Published by Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The length of the work week in cotton textiles must be reduced. The industry must be brought to see that the only sound principle for its operations is to keep production and sales in reasonable balance."

Miller, R.C. Market for cotton yarns in Belgium. Commerce Reports, no.12, Mar.21,1932, p.675-676. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington,D.C.)

Munroe, Sydney P. Cooperation in cotton manufacturing. Fibre and Fabric, v.85, no.2456, Feb.27,1932,p.8-11. (Published by the Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Boston, Mass.)

Address before the Lions Club in Fall River, Mass. Surveys the recent history of the industry.

Niemeyer, A. The German textile industry in 1931. Textile Recorder, v.49, no.587, Feb.15,1932,p.29-30. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Reiss brothers. Annual report, 1930-31. Liverpool, England, 1931. 7 p. tables.

Reviews the textile industry in European countries, India, and Japan in 1931.

Ricci, Umberto. Die nachfrage nach aegyptischer baumwolle und ihre elastizität. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, v.35, no.1, Jan.1932, p.250-261. (Published at Jena, Germany)

The demand for Egyptian cotton and its elasticity. Reply to article by C.Bresciani-Turroni.

Shibata, Saiichiro. Development of textile industry in Japan. World Engineering Congress, Tokyo, Proceedings, v.28, 1929, p.113-130. Tables. (Published by

Kogakkai, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

The silk, cotton, wool, linen, rayon, knitted goods and dyeing industries are described and statistics are given.

Skliar, Robert. United States raw-cotton trade improves. Commerce Reports, no.11, Mar.14, 1932, p.617-619. illus. tables. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

"Favorable price and exceptional quality have stimulated the demand for American cotton, with the result that the quantity exported in the first half of the 1931-32 cotton season recorded an increase of 11 per cent--Larger shipments to the Far East more than offset decreased takings by European consumers."

Wants met by waste. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.24, no.606, Jan.30,1932, p.65. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Contributed by the British Cotton Waste Association, Ltd.

Lists many uses of cotton waste.

Wilson, F.S. Some commercial aspects of the textile industry. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.21, no.4, Feb.15,1932, p.115-120. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Paper presented at annual meeting of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Section, [1932?]

Recommends economic planning for the industry. "We have made an attempt, in the Marketing Service Division of the Department of Commerce, to list, in an entirely informal and unofficial way, some of the points of information which we believe are essential to a plan for an industry or for an individual company." The major items are listed. Development of new uses for cotton is considered important.

Supply and Movement

Cotton cultivation in the Soviet Union. Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.7, no.5, Mar.1,1932, p.107-110. illus. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corp., Information Dept., New York, N.Y.)

Indian cotton. Textile Recorder, v.49, no.587, Feb.15, 1932, p.30. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Comment on the problem of whether or not India should grow long staple cotton.

La riqueza y porvenir del algodón en nuestro país. Gaceta Algodonera, v.8, no.96, Jan.1932, p.23-25. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic)

A plea for governmental encouragement of cotton growing and protection of the cotton industry in the Argentine Republic. Tables give area and production for the years 1927, 1928 and 1931.

Rojo, C. Cultivo y explotación del algodón. Su porvenir en España y el actual estado de la industria en otras naciones. Hacienda, v.27, no.3, Mar. 1932, p.102-103. illus. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)

Cultivation and improvement of cotton. Its future in Spain and the present state of the industry in other countries.

Selling surplus commodities abroad. Commerce and Finance, v.21, no.12, Mar.23,1932, p.407-408. (Published by Theodore H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Comments on Farm Board plans for disposing of surplus stocks of cotton and wheat.

Prices

Case, Winthrop W. Price movements in the chief commodity markets. Annalist, v.39, no.991, Jan.15, 1932, p.116-119, 140. tables. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Tables give weekly futures prices for cotton, wheat, sugar, coffee, and rubber, for 1931, and the situation in each of the commodities, together with silk, is reviewed.

Cooper, Maurice R. The trend of cotton prices. Agricultural Situation, v.16, no.3, Mar.1,1932, p.2-4. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"From 1865 to date there have been two periods of extremely high cotton prices, two periods of very low prices, three major long-time trends, and any number of price changes of shorter duration." These periods are described.

Also in National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Bulletin, no.143, Mar.30,1932, p.3-4.

Dynamik des baumwollpreises und preiskurve 1931. Spinner und Weber, v.49, no.46, Nov.13,1931, p.2-6. diagrs. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

"Methods of forecasting raw cotton prices are outlined and price movements since 1821 are discussed. The existence of 56-year cycles is pointed out."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.1, Jan.1932, p.A56.

Slater, W.H. Cotton trade prices. The deflation movement ended. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.208, Feb.26,1932, p.676-677. tables. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Includes table of index numbers of cotton cloth prices at all stages of manufacture.

Todd, John A. "Inflation" and American cotton. Influences likely to affect future prices. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.207, Feb.19,1932, p.640-641. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Whither commodity prices? Commerce and Finance, v.21, no.9, Mar.2,1932, p.305-307. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Report of meeting of the American Statistical Association, held in New York. Includes extracts from speeches of A.W.Zelomek and Lewis H.Haney on cotton and textile prices.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Harrower, David C. The future-contract markets. Some benefits to the farmers--What a Canadian commission learned. Barron's Weekly, v.12, no.7, Feb.15,1932, p.5. (Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

"As hedging must depend upon an active and continuous market, and an active and continuous market depends upon speculation, the speculators are an essential part of the future-contract system of marketing grain and cotton, and as to this system, the Royal Commission [Commission on Trading in Grain Futures] concluded its report by declaring that 'In addition to the benefits reflected to the producer in furnishing a system of insurance for the handling of his grain, and in providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing the same, futures trading, even with the disadvantages of numerous minor price fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives.'"

Loveless, George W. Cotton buyer with a conscience tells of cotton trade practices. Texas Co-operative News, v.12, no.5, Mar.1,1932, p.2. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Describes street buying and the methods of the Texas Cotton Cooperative Association.

Towles, L.R.C. Advantages of trading on actual samples. Cotton Digest, v.4, no.20, Feb.27,1932, p.4. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Market Geography

Kawanishi, Kametaro. Economic geography of cotton in USSR. Journal of Geography, v.43, no.506, Apr.1931, p.192-216. (Published by Tokyo Geographical Society, Tokyo, Japan)

Text in Japanese.

Noted in Social Science Abstracts, v.4, no.4, Apr. 1932, p.460, Abstr.4861.

Cooperation in Marketing

Roberts, Clarence. Big loss from optional pool contract. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, v.45. no.5, Mar.1,1932, p.95, 121. (Published by the Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

To be continued.

Describes experiences of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.

State directors hold annual meeting in New Orleans. Cotton Co-op of South Carolina, v.2, no.4, Mar.1932, p.1,4. (Published at 626 Divine St., Charleston, S.C.)

"The directors of the associations which are stockholder-members of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, together with extension workers and leaders in agricultural education met with ACCA officials and representatives of the Federal Farm Board in a three-day conference in New Orleans, La., on March 3rd, 4th, and 5th."

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn and Fabric Quality

Astbury, W.T., and Woods, H.J. The molecular structure of textile fibres. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb.1932, p.T17-T34. illus. charts. tables. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Based on a lecture to industrial research workers delivered by W.T.Astbury at the University of Manchester, England, July 10, 1931.

Discusses the following points: The structure of molecular fibres; the constitution of cellulose and the proteins; X-ray analysis of the molecular patterns of fibres; the general characteristics of fibre structure; the tensile properties of fibres; the supercontraction of fibres.

Böhler, Curt. Die materialprüfung in der weberei. Melliand Textilberichte, v.12, no.10, Oct.1931, p.631-632. charts. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Testing of weaving materials.

"It is shown by specific examples that neither the method of taking the mean nor that of taking the quotient of the number of results above the mean by the

number below the mean is a satisfactory way of interpreting the results of strength and extension tests of yarns for weaving. The best method of judging a yarn is the graphical one, a curve immediately revealing the extent of deviation of consecutive strength and extension values from the mean value. A curve for a standard quality of yarn can be prepared on transparent paper and used for comparison with the curves of unknown yarns."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.1, Jan.1932, p.A45.

Clegg, Gladys G. The stapling of cottons. Laboratory methods in use at the Shirley Institute, 1931. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb.1932, p.T35-T54. illus. charts. tables. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"The objects of the present Memoir are (a) to demonstrate the variability of cotton as a raw material, and (b) to describe a method of measuring some of the variables. The tests have been applied to samples of all types of cotton, received from the Liverpool Cotton Association in 1930, and the results are now recorded."-Introduction.

Also in Textile Manufacturer, v.58, no.687, Mar.1932, p.92-94.

Abstract in Textile World, v.81, no.14, Apr.2,1932, p.1174-1176.

Cotton pulling machine. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.11, Mar.17,1932, p.57. (Published by Frank P. Bennett and Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"Developed by William Smith, principal of the New Bedford Textile School. The purpose of this device is to lay the fibres parallel for the sorting or stapling machine when carrying on research in regard to cotton and in tests to determine the varying lengths of fibres in one lot of cotton."

Gordon, H.B. The identification of fibers. The vegetable fibers. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.3, no.12, Mar.1932, p.1004-1007. illus. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., Woolworth Bldg., New York, N.Y.)

The fibers described are cotton, linen, hemp and ramie, kapok and jute.

Hall, A.J. Rapid methods for detecting 'damage' in cotton and wool. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.21, no.4, Feb.15,1932, p.105-106, 139. diagr. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Rupture of the cellulose cuticle [of cotton] or the removal of the epithelial scales [of wool] by mechanical or bacterial influences at once reduces the strength of the fiber and renders it more susceptible to attack and deterioration during the various wet processes involved in scouring, dyeing, and finishing." Methods of detecting such damage are noted.

India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological circulars nos.58-66. [Bombay, 1931-32]

Spinning test reports on the following cottons: Upland, Cambodia, Karunganni, Kadi/Viramgam, Tinnevely, Dhulia (Khandesh), Umri Bani, Verum 262 (Akola), Ujjain, Khandesh, Verum 262 (Nagpur), Punjab-American 289F.

Levi, C. Su alcuni caratteri tecnologici dei cotonei della Somalia italiana e dell'Eritrea. Rassegna Economica delle Colonie, v.19, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1931, p.1179-1186. illus. (Published by Ministero delle Colonie, Rome, Italy)

Some technological characters of the cottons of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

Lottermoser, A., and Hönsch, Werner. Über die aufnahmen von neutralisalzzen durch baumwolle. Kolloid Zeitschrift, v.57, no.2, Nov.1932, p.206-221. diagrs. tables. (Published by Wolfgang Ostwald, Leipzig, Germany)

Adsorption of neutral salts by cotton.

"The amounts of lithium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride and potassium thiocyanate taken up by cotton have been measured and curves showing the variation in the amount with time constructed. In the case of lithium chloride the curve shows a minimum after a period of 30-48 hours. The relation between the amount of salts taken up and the concentration of the solution is shown graphically. The adsorption isotherms correspond to neither salt formation nor pure adsorption. The results of concentration and dilution series show that the adsorption of salts,

like that of sodium hydroxide, is not completely reversible. A possible explanation of these results is outlined and the difficulty of distinguishing between salt adsorption and water adsorption is pointed out."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb.1932, p.A59.

Miles, F.D. X-ray examination of textile fibres. An indispensable method of testing. Textile Mercury and Argus, v.86, no.2240, Feb.19,1932, p.175. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extracts from a lecture at a recent joint meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Manchester and District Section of the Institution of the Rubber Industry.

The spiral nature of the cotton fibre was especially mentioned.

Nakano, Michimaro. Studies on the structure of vegetable fibers. V.Longitudinal growth structure of vegetable fibers. Cellulose Industry, v.6, no.8, Aug. 1930, Abstracts, p.36. (Published at Tokyo, Japan)

Straw, cotton and kozo fibers were examined.

Noted in Chemical Abstracts, v.25, no.14, July 20, 1931, p.3829.

Peirce, Frederick Thomas. Cotton research and academic physics. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb. 1932, p.P9-P18. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Annotated list of publications: p.P16-P18.

"Cotton is not however a homogeneous material to be moulded into a convenient form for physical measurement. Ideally, the latter demands a specimen which can be described, as to its form by a few parameters, and, as to its substance by specific constants. But cotton hairs have a structure which man cannot reproduce and a form bewildering in its variability; in bulk, cotton contains foreign matter and in textile form, a superimposed structure only less variable and uncontrollable than that of the hairs. Samples must be studied as they come and a special technique is demanded beyond that of academic physics."

Rabinowitsch, Bruno. Zur morphologie der zellulosefasern. (Anwendung der mikrurgischen untersuchungsmethode). Kolloid Zeitschrift, v.57, no.2, Nov.

1931, p.203-206. illus. (Published by Wolfgang Ostwald, Leipzig, Germany)

Morphology of cellulose fibers.

"The study of the structure of cellulose based on swelling in different liquids and observations under the microscope in ordinary and in polarised light is discussed, and the advantages of the use of the micromanipulator for separating the structure elements are pointed out. Numerous photomicrographs of swollen nitroramie fibres are given. The results obtained with the micromanipulator show that the striations observed optically correspond to actual surfaces of separation."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb.1932, p.A58.

Schramek, W., and Schubert, C. Über die gewichtsverluste der baumwolle in der wasserstoffsuperoxydbleiche im vergleich mit der beuch-chlorbleiche. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie, v.46, no.9, Sept.1931, p.313-314. tables. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig C 1, Germany)

"Comparative experiments have been made on the loss of weight of a high class yarn and a yarn of lower quality on bleaching by (1) boiling twice under pressure with the usual alkali lye followed by a mild chlorine bleach, (2) a two-bath treatment with hydrogen peroxide in highly alkaline solution at a temperature of 80° - 90° C., and (3) a single hydrogen peroxide bath followed by a mild chlorine bleach. For the high class yarn the weight losses in the three processes were respectively 6.15, 5.44, and 4.67%, whilst for the lower class yarn they were respectively 8.08, 6.0 and 5.37%. On low-quality yarns there is thus an additional loss of some 2 kg. per 100 kg. of yarn in the alkaline scour-chlorine bleach process, as compared with the hydrogen peroxide process. That the hydrogen peroxide bleach shows almost the same loss of weight for both qualities of yarn is a clear indication that it does not attack the skeletal substance of the fibre to any extent."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.1, Jan. 1932, p.A32.

Weirick, Elizabeth S. The textile testing laboratory Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.3, Mar.17,1932, p.6-9. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Paper read at meeting of Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Describes the organization of the laboratories of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Willis, H.H. Some factors influencing the spinning quality of cotton. Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.3, Mar.17,1932, p.5,10. table. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Paper delivered at meeting of Committee D-13, American Society of Testing Materials, Mar.10-11, 1932, at Providence, R.I.

"The three qualities in yarn most desired by every spinner are (1) strength, (2) uniformity, and (3) good finishing properties."

Also in Textile World, v.81, no.12, Mar.19,1932, p.1024-1025.

Also in American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.11, Mar.17,1932, p.14, 21-22.

Also in Textile American, v.57, no.4, Apr.1932, p.55-56.

Willis, H.H. Studies in the spinning qualities of American cotton. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.496, Jan.31,1932, p.115-116, 118. (Published at Military Square, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay, India)

Review of spinning tests of the Universal Standards, and of cottons affected by root rot, weevil poison, etc., or grown under varying conditions, "conducted in the Textile Department of Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with Clemson Agricultural College. The discussion and results given in this article are based upon tests conducted under the supervision of the writer."

Winne, A.W., and Donovan, J.Davis. A method for distinguishing between old and new cotton fibers. Droll Trade Journal, v.10, no.2, Feb.1932, p.24-27. (Published by Droll Publishing Co., 341 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.)

Bibliography: p.27.

"The full report is hereby given, of the work done at the Maryland State Board of Health, in finding new ways and means of detecting second-hand materials in bedding."-Editorial note.

Technology of Manufacture

Carding and spinning discussed at Georgia meeting. Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.4, Mar.24,1932, p.5-12, 24-25. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Mar.18,1932.

The discussion also included the question of high density compressing and its effect on the cotton fiber, and the best methods and processes for cleaning staple cotton.

Also in Textile World, v.81, no.13, Mar.26,1932, p.1098-1100, 1132-1133.

Clark, Charles H. Today most textile "secrets" are undiscovered knowledge. Textile World, v.81, no.12, Mar.19,1932, p.1022-1023, 1025. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Address at the banquet of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, Providence, R.I., Mar.10,1932.

"His orderly review of major inventions in the industry enables an understanding of their significance which would be difficult to secure without months of exhaustive reading. Consequently his address, in large part, is printed herewith.--Editor."

Also in Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.5, Mar.31, 1932, p.9-10, 27.

Cohoe, W.P., and Cohoe, E.R. Determination of substantivities of dyes. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.21, no.4, Feb.15,1932, p.133-138. charts. diagrs. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 410 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Presented before the Division of Dye Chemistry at meeting of the American Chemical Society, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug.31-Sept.4,1931.

"This Paper describes a general method for obtaining the adsorption curve of any dyestuff on any fiber... Varying conditions of temperature, mercerization, speed, tightness of twist, and the like throw the curve either up or down, but do not change its angle."--Editorial note.

Reprinted from Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Analytical ed., Jan.15,1932.

Cotton and rayon eponge. Fabric has worsted feel and effect in addition to novelty characteristics--Yarn size figures about 12 2/4 or 10710 yards per pound--Package dyeing found satisfactory. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.9, Mar.3,1932, p.11-12, 25-26. illus. (Published by Frank P.Bennett and Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Describes the construction of this new cotton and rayon fabric.

Cotton spinners discuss twists. Causes of variations in twist found in bobbins from same frame--Experiments discover remedies for these--What are proper twists--Construction controls warp strength. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.10, Mar.10,1932, p.15-22. (Published by Frank P. Bennett and Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"This discussion on twist and those on other spinning problems which follow it are part of the report of the recent meeting of Overseers of Cotton Spinning in Boston under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers."-Editorial note.

Other problems discussed related to humidity, long draft, and end breakage.

Also in Textile World, v.81, no.9, Feb.27,1932, p.788-791.

Gilljam, Josef. Die bedeutung des kardierapparates für die baumwoll-feinspinnerei. Spinner und Weber, v.49, no.43, Oct.23,1931, p.1, 3, 5-6. diagr. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

The significance of the carding apparatus for fine-cotton spinning.

Herrmann, Anton. Drawing as the basis for obtaining clean, even and uniform spun cotton yarns. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.3, no.12, Mar.1932, p.992-993. tables. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., Woolworth Bldg., New York, N.Y.)

Humidity in cotton mills. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.2, Feb.1932, p.P18-P19. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Report of a lecture by J.H.Strong, before the Lancashire section, Textile Institute, Dec.11,1931.

Ivanova, A.I. Preparation of absorbent cotton wadding. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.1, Jan.1932, p.A32. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"Absorbent cotton wadding is generally produced by boiling cotton under pressure. In attempts to simplify the process of manufacture it was found possible to obtain a very white product which wets easily by boiling without pressure in the following way. Cotton waste freed from mechanical impurities is heated for 2 hours at 100°C. in a mixture composed of 10% caustic soda, 5% sodium bisulphite of 36° Bé, 5% sodium silicate of 38° Bé, and 5% Contact T, calculated on the weight of the goods, the volume of the bath being 15:1. After boiling, the goods are washed with cold water until free from alkali, dried, and bleached with sodium hypochlorite (2 g. active chlorine per litre) for an hour at 35° C. This treatment is followed by washing with water, treatment with bisulphite, washing, treatment with acid, and final washing. The results of tests with cotton waste not freed from mechanical impurities, which was first treated with sodium hypochlorite and caustic soda and then with a mixture similar in composition to that given above, were not satisfactory. With such raw material, it is necessary to use the more complicated procedure involving boiling under pressure."

The original article appeared in Niti, v.1, no.12, 1931, p.20-21, and was reviewed in Chimie et Industrie, v.26, no.4, Oct.1931, p.919.

Monaghan, James F. The purification of cellulose. Procedure for making nitrate of cellulose for smokeless powder essentially a textile problem--Various cotton bleaching methods--Advantages of sulphurous acid treatment. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.11, Mar.17,1932, p.15-18. (Published by Frank P. Bennett and Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Reprinted from "Army Ordnance."

"New cotton bale opener. Howard and Bullough, Ltd., Accrington, England. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no. 496, Jan.31,1932, p.130. illus. (Published at Military Square, Medows St., Fort, Bombay, India)

Reprinted from the Textile Exporter.

Reliance on time-worn methods retards progress in water-proofing textiles. Textile World, v.81, no.12, Mar. 19, 1932, p.1030. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Report of discussion at recent meeting of the New York Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Rose, R.E. The history of dyestuffs. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.21, no.4, Feb.15, 1932, p.109-114. diagsr. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Paper presented at meeting of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Rhode Island section, November, 1931.

Schwarz, E.R. Studying twist in yarn. Cotton, v.96, no.3, Mar.1932, p.34-36. illus. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

The difficulties of obtaining regular twist in yarns are pointed out. Methods of calculating twist in plied or cabled yarn are given.

Taggart, C. Determining twist. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.3, no.12, Mar.1932, p.1009. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., Woolworth Bldg., New York, N.Y.)

Defines "right-hand" and "left-hand" twist.

Textile recorder. Textile recorder yearbook 1932. Ed. by John Brooks. Manchester, England, John Heywood ltd., [1932] 877 p. diagsr. tables.

"The 1932 edition...deals with nearly every phase of textile manufacturing, and great care has been taken in revision to bring the text up to date."-Preface.

Toyoda, Kiichiro. The Toyoda textile machinery. World Engineering Congress, Tokyo, Proceedings, v.28, 1929, p.151-169. tables. (Published by Kogakkai, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Contains a brief history of the automatic loom in Japan.

Technology of Consumption

New use for cotton. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner, v.50, no.1, Mar.1932, p.7. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

"The Eastman Kodak Company has begun production of a transparent wrapping material made from cotton."

Ousley, Clarence. Cotton products research. Acco Press, v.10, no.3, Mar.1932, p.15-16. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Discusses "a proposal for the establishment by the Federal government of a great laboratory of research in new uses of cotton and all its by-products" in Texas.

Progressive Texans, inc. Proposed cotton products laboratory. Some facts and arguments showing the urgent need for a cotton research laboratory establishment and urging the state of Texas as the logical location. [Dallas? 1931?] 14 p. Multigraphed.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Meloy, Guy S. An estimate of the net interstate movement of the cottonseed crushed in the United States. Cotton Oil Press, v.15, no.11, Mar.1932, p.25-27. tables. (Published at the Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Robertson, J.E. Better relations between oil millers and ginner. Cotton Oil Press, v.15, no.11, Mar.1932, p.9-10. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Address at the annual convention of the Alabama Ginners Association at Montgomery, Ala., Feb.3,1932.

"We should like to work with you in a program for improving both the lint and the oil content of the seed, thus increasing the acreage return from both, without additional cost to the cotton farmer."

Whittle, C.A. Cotton seed and meal as fertilizers. Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Georgia-Alabama ed.), v.47, no.5, Mar.1-14, 1932, p.2. (Published at Birmingham, Ala.)

"According to 8 years' results obtained by the Georgia

Experiment Station in fertilizer experiments, a ton of cotton seed is equal to about a half ton of cottonseed meal in fertilizing value."

LEGISLATION, REGULATION AND ADJUDICATION

Selling cotton net weight. Cotton, v.96, no.3, Mar. 1932, p.46. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Discusses the Fulmer net weight bill.

Those most concerned want it. Farmers favor an acreage reduction law. Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Georgia-Alabama ed.), v.47, no.2, Jan.15-31, 1932, p.20. (Published at Birmingham, Ala.)

Letters received from farmers in answer to a questionnaire.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Amendment of agricultural marketing act. Hearing... seventy-second Congress, first session on S.3680. A bill to amend the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929. February 18, 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. 78 p. tables.

Contains an explanation of the equalization fee plan applied to cotton, using the 1931 crop as an illustration (p.20-42)

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

Association of Southern agricultural workers. Proceedings of the 32d annual convention... February 4, 5 and 6, 1931. [Atlanta, 1931] 392 p.

Contains the following papers: Machine applications of fertilizers for cotton, by Ward H. Sachs: p.59-63; Registration of cotton varieties, by H.B. Brown: p.79-82; Mechanical cotton pickers, by J.O. Smith: p.110-112; Cotton costs as influenced by the use of machinery, by J.T. McAlister: p.130-135; Present status of the cooperative marketing of cotton, by James S. Hathcock: p.246-259.

Georgia. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fourth annual report... for the year 1931. Experiment, Ga., 1931. 54 p. illus. tables.

Includes statements of work being done on fertilizer tests, treating cotton seed with Ceresan, planting

dates, quality and price studies, treatments for root-rot, and studies of ammonia and nitrate nitrogen for cotton in water culture.

Gold Coast (Colony) Dept. of agriculture. Report for the year 1930-31. Accra, 1931. 23 p.

Cotton variety trials: p.17-18.

Cotton prices: p.18.

India. Dept. of agriculture. Review of agricultural operations in India, 1928-29. Calcutta, India, 1931. 251 p. illus.

Cotton cultivation and marketing: p.24-42.

Co-operative cotton sale societies: p.183-185.

India. Bombay presidency. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report...1930-31. Bombay, Govt.central press, 1931. 266 p.

Reports progress in establishing protected cotton zones; improving marketing conditions; studying boll-worm, wilt and shedding; and breeding experiments.

King, C.J., and Loomis, H.F. Agricultural investigations at the United States field station, Sacaton, Ariz. 1925-1930. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1932. 64 p. illus. tables. (U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Circ.206)

Contains statement and table giving acreage production, yield, price and acre value of Pima (American Egyptian) cotton raised in the Salt River Valley; reports of cotton-disease investigations, cultural experiments and physiological studies; and paper entitled "Cotton of the Egyptian type," by T.H.Kearney.

Mississippi. Dept. of agriculture and commerce. Biennial report (narrative section)...January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1931. [Jackson? 1931] 88 p. illus. tables.

One-variety cotton communities: p.67-68.

Usage of cotton can be increased: p.69-70.

Cotton seed grade determination: p.72-74. Describes the Meloy grading plan.

1931 cotton crop declared inferior at meeting of Committee D-13. Textile World, v.81, no.12, Mar.19, 1932, p.1020-1021. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and

Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Report of meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials held in Providence, R.I., Mar.10-11, 1932.

Besides the discussion of the alleged inferiority of the 1931 cotton crop compared with that of 1930, subcommittees reported on revisions for sewing thread specifications, shrinkage tests for light and medium cotton woven fabrics, specifications for adjustment of regain against shipment, method of calibrating a cord testing machine, and various studies which are in progress or contemplated.

Also in American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.11, Mar.17,1932, p.13-14.

Report of [British] cotton industry research association. U.S. Institute for Textile Research, Bulletin, v.2, no.2, Feb.1932, p.7-9. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

Describes the work at Shirley Institute for year ended July 31,1931.

Also in Southern Textile Bulletin, v.42, no.2, Mar. 10,1932, p.7, 30-31.

"S" Cotton-growing in Palestine in the XIXth century. Palestine & Near East Economic Magazine, v.7, no.1, Jan.1932, p.10. (Published at 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel Aviv, Syria)

Brief survey of efforts to introduce cotton production in Palestine. Quantities produced and prices paid are noted.

Sparano, F. Culture et commerce du coton...Rapport annuel sur la campagne cotonnière, 1930-31. Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge, v.22, no.3, Sept. 1931, p.386-415. (Published by Ministère des Colonies, Bruxelles, Belgium)

Cultivation and trade in cotton. Annual report for the cotton year 1930-31. Gives production in the Belgian Congo by districts.

U.S.Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of public roads. Report of the chief...for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931. Washington, Govt.print.off., 1931. 88 p. tables.

Report of the Division of Agricultural Engineering contains statements regarding cotton-production machinery and cotton ginning and conditioning.

Youngblood, B. Ingenuity and cotton. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33, no.12, Mar.19,1932, p.3. illus. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Brief survey of the development of the cotton industry since the invention of the cotton gin. "Whitney, in his time, removed the greatest obstacle to the development and growth of the American cotton industry. Those in whose hands the future of the industry now rests have the capacity to overcome its remaining technical and economic obstacles. It can, and I am optimist enough to believe that it will be done."

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C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
 May 20, 1932, revision of estimates covering the 1931 crop.
 July 8, acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1932.
 Aug. 8, condition of the crop, probable total ginnings, probable yield per acre, as of Aug. 1.
 Sept. 8, condition etc., as of Sept. 1, plus an estimate of the acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1.
 Oct. 8, and Nov. 9, probable total ginnings and indicated yield per acre.
 Dec. 8, probable total ginnings as of December 1, plus indicated yield per acre, and the estimated acreage abandoned since July 1.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tonderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Oct. 28, Dec. 2, 1932, Jan. 6, Feb. 10, Apr. 14, 1933.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Thursdays.
 Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets.
 Staple Cotton Premiums: issued Saturdays.
 Weekly Cotton Review: issued Saturdays.
 Weekly Market Bulletin: issued Fridays, in cooperation with the California Department of Agriculture.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
 Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly, about the 14th.
 Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about the 12th.
 Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1932 crop to be issued Aug. 8, 23, Sept. 8, 23, Oct. 8, 25, Nov. 9, 21, Dec. 8, 20, 1932, Jan. 23 and Mar. 20, 1933.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.
 International Knit Goods News: issued monthly.
 Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.
 What the World's Cotton Goods Markets are Doing: issued weekly.